

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 49

Federation Presents Matters Found in Fight Against Slave Bill

(The following article and its accompanying communications comes from the headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor, and should be read in full by every member of union labor, that they may be cognizant, and alert, to the situation presented. Each section of the article is self-explanatory.)

OF LATE a growing tendency has become manifest on the part of some of our organizations to regard the fight against Slave Bill 877 as unnecessary, due to war conditions. A splendid opportunity to clear up this problem once and for all was afforded the California State Federation of Labor when the Vallejo Central Council sent in a resolution that had been passed by the "Conference of Studio Unions" in Hollywood.

There also came into our hands another interesting document, sent out by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. Below we print:

The resolution passed by the Studio Unions' Conference;

A copy of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce letter; and

The reply of the California State Federation of Labor as to the significance of both of these documents.

Because of the serious nature of the subject matter involved in these communications and the gravity of the problem they raise, the California State Federation of Labor has decided to make the whole issue available to the public as the best means of eliminating all confusion regarding the importance of invigorating our campaign against Slave Bill 877.

Resolution of Conference of Studio Unions

The Conference of Studio Unions, composed of American Federation of Labor unions—Moving Picture Painters, Local 644; Screen Cartoonists' Local Union 852; Film Technicians, Local 683; Screen Office Employees' Guild, Local 1391; Studio Machinists, Local 1185—passed the following resolution at a meeting held December 18, 1941:

Whereas, The Hot Cargo Bill will be submitted to a referendum of the people of California in 1942; and

Whereas, The referendum will engender bitterness and hatred, create disunity among our citizenry, raise class against class, divert the energies and time of California labor from war production to political campaigning and result in the expenditure of tens and thousands of dollars for political strife rather than defense bonds and stamps; and

Whereas, The full time energies of workers in the factory are required to outfit each soldier and sailor in the field; now, be it

RESOLVED, That any action by any group which creates disunity and diverts the energies of American workingmen and women from their job of producing arms for the defense of America to a political fight is unpatriotic and un-American;

That the Conference of Studio Unions calls upon the Associated Farmers of California, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles and the Employers' Association of San Francisco, in the interest of unity between capital and labor, to urge upon the State Legislature the repeal of the Hot Cargo Bill. Also to call upon Governor Olson to request its repeal by the Legislature.

Copies of this resolution were sent to Mr. L. W. Frick, Associated Farmers of California, Inc.; Mr. Paul Shoup, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Almon E. Roth, San Francisco Employers' Council, and Governor Olson.

We feel that this is an extremely important issue and would appreciate your bringing it up before the Council and letting us know what action is taken.

RUSSELL L. McKNITH, Secretary,
Conference of Studio Unions.

Copy of Long Beach Chamber of Commerce Statements

December 23, 1941.

Directors of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce recently authorized this office to send out a referendum to the 828 members of the organization for an expression of their views regarding Labor Legislation.

The results of this referendum have been tabulated and it is rather amazing to note that of the 429 members who voted the vote on every question was unanimous, as indicated on the sample referendum which we are sending to you.

We believe that this indicates the trend of thought of business and professional men in Long Beach regarding Labor Legislation. We sincerely hope it may be of some help to you in your consideration of this subject.

Very truly yours,

LONG BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
(Signed) J. PAUL GLEASON,
Secretary and Manager.

Please check the answer that corresponds with your view and return in the inclosed envelope immediately.

Must Be Returned by December 10, 1941.

A. The Congress forthwith should adopt effective legislation to curb labor disputes that interfere with defense industries.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

B. If your answer was "Yes," then answer the following:

Labor Council Delegates Must Comply With Rules

THE especial attention of delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council is directed to the Council minutes appearing on Page 10 of this issue—particularly those delegates who have not yet appeared before the Credentials Committee and qualified with respect to citizenship and union labels on wearing apparel.

The two dates for meetings of the Credentials Committee and the action of the Council on the general subject are set forth in the minutes and should be carefully noted by delegates not yet qualified.

It will also be noted in the minutes that the Council will hold a NIGHT meeting for the election.

Tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon the Labor Council will participate in the joint meeting at the BUILDING TRADES TEMPLE, 200 Guerrero street (likewise noted in the minutes of last week), hence will not hold its regular meeting in the Labor Temple.

Such legislation should include:

1. Every Union must be organized under a statutory method similar, in principal, to a private corporation.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

2. The government shall periodically examine the books and records of every union similarly, in principle, to the examination of banks.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

3. No strike may be called or engaged in except by a union organized in accordance with Statute, and not then without the affirmative vote of at least a majority of its members.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

4. All strikes shall be prohibited which have for their purpose the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between unions.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

5. No strike affecting defense shall be legal until after a cooling off period.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

6. It shall be the duty (not optional with the Chief Executive) of the Army, Navy and Police forces of the United States to protect every person desiring to work during an illegal strike.

Yes, 429;

No, 0.

Copy of Reply of the California State Federation of Labor To the Vallejo Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Councils Regarding the Status of the Fight Against Slave Bill 877.

December 31, 1941.

Mr. J. A. Edwards, Secretary,
Consolidated Building Trades,
Metal Trades and Central Councils,
P.O. Box 616,
Vallejo, California.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It was with amazement that I read the resolution regarding Slave Bill 877, passed by the Conference of Studio Unions, which you inclosed in your letter of the 30th. In fact, it was so faulty and anti-labor in its reasoning that I had to pinch myself to make sure that members of Organized Labor could have been the authors of such a resolution.

Another equally unpardonable act taken by these unions was to send copies of such a resolution to the most vicious and implacable enemies of labor, namely, the Associated Farmers, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, etc., without first consulting the California labor councils or other accredited A. F. of L. bodies, and without weighing most carefully the effect such action would have on labor in its fight against Slave Bill 877.

After all, what was the urgency that so suddenly impelled these unions to address these labor-hating organizations over the head of the State Federation without any preliminary discussion or even notice of the action they were planning to take?

I raise these questions to point out that the irregularity of their procedure is an act of disloyalty that must be considered when estimating the full implications of their action.

The resolution asks that we appeal to the Associated Farmers, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and Mr. Almon E. Roth to urge upon the State Legislature the repeal of Slave Bill 877. Even

(Continued on Page Two)

Presents Status of Fight Against Slave Bill 877

(Continued from Page One)

if these racketeering organizations consented to comply with this request—and only a man completely out of his senses would entertain such a fantastic thought even for a moment—the Legislature could do nothing about it until it meets in 1943, which will be after the citizens of California have voted on Slave Bill 877 in the November elections.

The referendum vote on Slave Bill 877 will take place in November in spite of everything, and there is nothing the Legislature or anyone else can do to stop it. And if labor does not organize its full voting strength by the time of the election, then we shall find ourselves victims of the very forces which we are now fighting in the world arena.

Is it possible that members of any union can be so naive as to believe that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which the National Labor Relations Board has declared to be a racketeering, strike-breaking agency, would be capable of any co-operative act with labor? Why, that would be tantamount to asking these people to disband their association, since it exists only because of its program to destroy the labor movement. So these learned gentlemen from Hollywood have the temerity to ask labor to appeal for help to the very people whose real business—in fact, actual livelihood—is determined by wrecking it!

If this makes sense to anyone other than a representative of these organizations, then I must confess my total inability to understand anything.

It was not labor's doing that Slave Bill 877 was enacted by the Legislature. It is not labor's doing that disunity is bred by these purely extra-judicial organizations. The truth of the matter is, if the bill passes there will be unprecedented disunity and disruption of production. And it is because the California State Federation of Labor wishes and is unflinchingly determined to prevent such disunity and disruption of production, that it is calling to labor's attention the immediate urgency of the fight against Slave Bill 877.

In so far as Mr. Roth of the San Francisco Employers' Council is concerned, don't the labor strategists of Hollywood know that the retail clerks' strike in San Francisco and the culinary crafts' strike could be settled immediately if this gentleman would agree to arbitrate the issue? If they are not aware of this fact, then it is about time that they learned more about what is happening in the labor movement be-

fore they reach such extraordinary and peculiar conclusions.

I am inclosing a copy of a letter sent out by the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce which speaks for itself. This letter is a devastating reply to our friends in Hollywood. It shows plainly that while some of our people may dream (from what effects, we do not know) of forgetting about the Slave Bill fight, our enemies are not of the same opinion. They are organizing more powerfully than ever to put over the Slave Bill, and it is time that the members of organized labor wake up to this fact and keep it in mind without permitting any stupid rumor or amateurish maneuver to shake it from their consciousness—waking or sleeping.

I have also checked the names of the unions which passed this resolution, and I was not surprised to find that not a single one of them has sent in a penny to the Slave Bill fight. The war was not going on when the assessment was passed by our convention. There was no war during the months that followed that convention. So they surely cannot use the war as an excuse for not having donated any money to the Slave Bill 877 fund.

It is just as well that this issue came up now, since we can overcome its dangerous effects before it is too late. November will soon be rolling around. The employers are playing a much shrewder game than many of our people suspect, and are exploiting the war atmosphere to the limit for their own ends. Labor cannot afford to throw down its guard.

In England, after several years of the most bitter hardships and nearly unbelievable suffering, the labor movement has proved itself to be the most potent force against the enemy. And it has done so because it has fought to maintain its rights. In recognition of its sterling services, the British Government has acknowledged labor's rights by extending them even further.

In conclusion, let me repeat: There is more reason now to continue our fight against Slave Bill 877 than ever before. If we want to preserve harmonious labor relations in California, if we want to see the uninterrupted flow of war production, if we want to be victorious against our enemies, then we must keep Slave Bill 877 from becoming a law!

Faternally,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary,
California State Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

President Roosevelt recommended in his budget to Congress that it provide for continued construction and expansion of hydro-electric projects in California, Oregon and Washington. Central Valley was listed for \$48,769,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 from last year.

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Urges Loans to Give Small Plants Part in War Work

Declaring vigorous action must be taken to give small business its fair share of war production, Senator James M. Mead of New York strongly urged expansion of federal loans and grants to small industrial plants. It is a subject of vital import to the interests of labor, and becoming more so each day.

Senator Mead, author of several bills to give financial help to smaller enterprises, suggested that the division of contract distribution of the O.P.M. be given expanded power to extend financial assistance to small companies.

Offers Suggestion

Floyd B. Odlum, contract division head, he said, has "one of the biggest and certainly the most difficult job of organization yet to be undertaken in connection with the war program." At least 50,000 more small plants can be brought into the armaments program, Mead said, if sufficient power and authority were granted Odlum.

"There are, of course, many categories of dead and dying small industries," the Senator continued. "Not all of them, but still a large number of them, are casualties of the defense program. It is those casualties which should concern our Government at this time. Concerns which merit aid might roughly be broken down as follows:

Plants Meriting Aid

"1. Plants that are dead or dying because of the application of priorities. Thousands are now closed or will shortly close.

"2. Plants that are going concerns now but because of war demands face curtailment and must move quickly to war production. These plants have the machinery necessary for conversion but lack money to effect the conversion.

"3. Plants that could get war contracts but need some new machinery and have no money for that purpose.

"4. Plants that have machinery and could bid for contracts but need money in order to arrange production to meet delivery dates on war contracts."

Mead declared he believed that "with sufficient power and authority, the division of contract distribution could open every closed plant in the United States."

Farmers' Union Thanks Labor

In contrast to the demands of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange for the enactment of legislation shackling workers and "freezing" their wages was the straightforward stand taken by the National Farmers' Union at its recent annual convention held in Topeka, Kan.

Resolutions adopted reaffirmed "our determination to co-operate with organized labor on legislative matters," and expressed "appreciation for labor's support, without which we would have lost all of our appropriations."

The convention pledged "our fullest co-operation to organized labor in its fight for equal treatment with other groups in our national economy."

Wage fixing was condemned, as was abandonment of relief agencies "until all able-bodied workers are provided jobs."

SIGN OF DECAY

"When a nation becomes indifferent to injustice, when it loses its capacity for indignation and anger, it has begun to decay."—William E. Borah.



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Huge Budget Submitted To Congress by President

President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress last Wednesday requested \$9,000,000,000 in new taxes from the American people next year on top of \$17,852,000,000 estimated to be provided by present levies.

The President told a press conference that his request for new taxes was based on the double question of how much could theoretically be raised and how much the country could stand.

Taxes and Bond Purchases

In addition to taxes, he looked to the people to lend the Government more than \$33,000,000,000 during the year, especially through purchases of defense savings bonds. This unprecedented borrowing he estimated would raise the federal treasury's debt above \$110,000,000,000 in spite of the new taxes.

The President laid down only two rules which he hoped Congress would follow in raising the new taxes. He wanted \$2,000,000,000 of new Social Security taxes in addition to the \$1,364,890,000 of Social Security taxes expected under present rates. He asked that the other \$7,000,000,000 be raised through almost any other kind of levy, except a general sales tax.

Sales Tax Opposed at Present

This was expected at the Treasury to result in sharp increases in both individual and corporation income taxes, corporation excess profit taxes and estate and gift taxes; and in a host of increased and new excise taxes on specified commodities.

The President told his press conference that although he favored putting special taxes on a large number of consumer articles, especially luxuries, he did not want a general sales tax on everything at this time, although future developments might alter that attitude.

Income Levy Boost

To most people, the biggest tax boost was slated to come in the form of a stiffer individual income tax. This now starts at about 1 per cent and goes up to 79 per cent, depending on the size of a person's income. Some proposals, including some reported to originate at the Treasury, would put the bottom rate at 25 per cent.

If adopted, this would mean that the average person would turn over to the Government one-fourth of all he earned above the amount of his exemptions and credits. Under present law a person gets a minimum exemption of \$750 and a family head pays no tax on his first \$1500 of income.

Hits at Profits

The President specifically asked drastic tightening of the excess profits tax on corporations, saying that "under war conditions the country cannot tolerate undue profits." He objected particularly to a provision in the present law which permits a corporation to continue making large profits in proportion to its invested capital if the corporation can claim profits of such a size as "normal."

Technically, the Social Security taxes are not counted as Treasury revenues, since they go into a reserve fund, and the Treasury can use them only after going through the technicality of borrowing them.

Increased Security Payments

The present social security taxes are 1 per cent of pay rolls on both employers and employees for old age pensions and 3 per cent on employers alone for unemployment insurance. The old age taxes are scheduled to go up automatically January 1, 1943, to 2 per cent each on employers and employees.

The President said he wanted the rate increased

William H. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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more than this and wanted the increase to take effect sooner. He also asked for an increase in the unemployment tax.

Would Expand Benefits

However, the President said that a worker should be "given his full money's worth" for the additional social security taxes. He proposed that in addition to all pensions now provided, workers be given disability payments, hospitalization benefits and more liberal unemployment compensation. These new benefits would, under his plan, start one year after the new taxes. He also asked that social security be extended to workers not now covered.

Pay Roll Collections

To help the people meet the huge taxes the President urged Congress to consider methods for collection at the source—by deduction of proportionate amounts from weekly pay checks. And at his press conference he suggested that income taxes might be required to be paid monthly.

SUSTAINS BARBERS' LAW

A new California law, granting the State board of barber examiners power to establish minimum prices for haircuts and other barber services was held constitutional by Superior Judge Frank G. Swain in Los Angeles last Wednesday.

Name Labor Man Minister to U.S.

Walter Nash, who has just been named as New Zealand's minister at Washington, has been deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and a member of the New Zealand Parliament since 1929.

From 1922 to 1932 he was secretary of the New Zealand Labor party, rising through the ranks to become president of the party in 1935.

In 1937 he was sent to Washington to confer with government officials on commercial, transport and aviation questions.

Priority Granted on Two Local Housing Projects

An early start in construction of Westside Court and Bernal Dwellings low-rent housing projects in San Francisco was assured this week with receipt of an A-4 rating for the projects from the O.P.M. priorities section.

"We've guaranteed completion of the projects in 1942 to get the rating," explained Warren Cornwell, housing authority official. "Receipt of the rating means we may be able to start construction as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth of this month."

The relatively high priority rating was granted, Cornwell explained, on condition that tenant eligibility be liberalized. "Eligibility will be broadened to include defense workers earning up to \$2100 a year," he said.

The Westside project is at Sutter and Post streets. It is planned to contain 522 rooms divided into 136 dwelling units. Deadline for bids on this project is next Tuesday.

At Bernal Dwellings, the project calls for 780 rooms divided into 201 dwelling units. The building will use a site formerly occupied by Cogswell School.

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To Formulate Policy for Mobilization of Workers

A national labor supply policy committee, composed of six representatives of labor and six of industry, has been appointed by Sidney Hillman, of the Office of Production Management. The committee will be responsible for policies to govern the wartime mobilization of industrial workers.

At the same time, Hillman named Col. Frank J. McSherry as deputy director for labor supply and training in the enlarged labor division of the O.P.M. The organization will work to meet the needs for expanding man power in war industries.

Committee Personnel

Arthur S. Fleming, member of the Civil Service Commission and chief of the labor supply branch of the O.P.M. was appointed chairman of the labor supply policy committee. Representatives of labor named to the committee are: Frank P. Fenton, director of organization (A.F.L.); John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department (A.F.L.); George Masterson, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters (A.F.L.); Clinton S. Golden, regional director, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.); Walter P. Reuther, United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.); John Greene, president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C.I.O.).

Big Mobilization Needed

"Reports from war industry centers indicate that war contractors in some places expect to employ as many men in the next six months as they have in the last eighteen," Hillman said.

"All-out war production," he added, "means that all plants that can possibly do it will go on a seven-day week and a twenty-four-hour day. This is to require more war workers; more upgrading of workers to jobs as supervisors and lead men; more primary training of production workers, and more absorption of workers from civilian industries into war industries. This program calls for the largest mobilization of industrial man power ever undertaken and it must be accomplished without the loss of a single hour."

The branches of the O.P.M. labor division dealing with labor supply and training will come under Colonel McSherry's direction, Hillman stated.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942

"Pooling" Unemployment Funds

In an article received by the LABOR CLARION through the International Labor News service, is brought to attention a subject which demands the careful and studious attention—indeed, activity—of workers in California and other States having a high standard of wages in comparison with those of other sections of the country.

There is involved the question whether the heretofore progressive and forward-looking States are to be called upon to "carry the load" of those States which, through past direct hostility to union organization and to laws for the protection and well-being of workers, now find themselves unable to cope with existing situations and problems.

Likewise is presented the subject—old, but ever present, and vital—of the encroachment of the federal government on the economic domain of the States, and the gradual centralization of power, finance and decision in Washington, together with possible future government by decree or the whim of an individual rather than by statute law.

Some observant labor officials viewed with misgiving the recent taking over of the State employment services by the Federal agency. Due to the war, and in additional effort to be co-operative in its prosecution, they conceded that the new set-up might have beneficial features in the emergency, and offered no protest. The same union officials, however, now express amazement, and disapproval, with reference to the proposal on unemployment benefits for "pooling" existing funds and their re-apportionment among the States. The I.L.N.S. article above referred to follows:

"The present state system of unemployment insurance is inadequate to cope with after-war problems and the systems of some states are threatened with bankruptcy even before the end of the war as a result of priorities unemployment, the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Economic Association were told at a joint panel meeting in New York City.

"Champions of a federalized system of unemployment insurance benefits said that a nationally administered program would make it possible to pool the \$2,500,000,000 reserve fund held in trust at Washington for the various States and thus meet unemployment needs on a national basis.

"The panel had been scheduled as a debate on the merits of federal as against state administration of unemployment insurance, but President Roosevelt's order turning the state employment services over to the Social Security Board as a means of speeding the mobilization of workers for defense jobs left many of the opponents of federal administration with the conviction that discussion was academic and that it was just a matter of waiting until the Government took over the insurance functions as well.

"However, Lewis G. Hines, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Labor and Industry, and Miss Elizabeth

Brandeis of the University of Wisconsin, daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, declared that the national authorities would have more of a fight on their hands if they attempted to nationalize the state job insurance funds without giving the states more of an opportunity to express their views than they had had in centralizing the employment service.

"To set at rest the fears of those favoring state administration, Ewan Clague, assistant director of the bureau of economic security of the Social Security Board, said the taking over of the employment offices was intended only as a wartime measure and that any permanent shift of authority would require formal action by Congress and the various state legislatures.

"Clague ridiculed a suggestion by Prof. Emerson P. Schmidt of the University of Minnesota that the Social Security Board might be contemplating the mobilization of labor for war industries along the Hitler lines of regimentation.

"He said a special study had been made of the methods used by Hitler to dragoon labor so that 'we might know what not to do'."

In reference to the placing of the state unemployment services under the federal Social Security Board, it is announced from Washington that demands have already been made by labor officials that the employment service be taken from that board and restored to the Department of Labor. The claim was made that the service is now overshadowed in the Social Security agency, and that the problem of finding employment for workers dislocated by priorities would be more effectively solved in the Department of Labor.

"Making" Airplane Pilots

One reason this war finds us without an adequate air force is that our military "bigwigs" have been insisting that "college men" made the best pilots. Very reluctantly the "bigwigs" modified that requirement when they found they couldn't get enough "college men."

Now doctors who have been studying the subject declare the militarists were totally wrong from the start. They say that "mechanical aptitude" should be the first requirement. "Youngsters who like to do things with their hands, who are fascinated by inventions, thrilled with things that move, and love skilled occupations or avocations." Those are the lads who can lick the Nazis and their allies to a frazzle.

That doesn't mean that "college men" should be barred, but it does mean that the doors should be thrown wide open to all American boys. If that is done, we are willing to wager that some of our best pilots will be youngsters who never got much farther than the second grade.—*Labor*.

A "serious problem of priorities unemployment" will face the United States within six months, Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, predicted recently in New York City.

The Federal Government on December 27 took control of all imports of thirteen designated strategic materials and may add others to the list later. Materials listed are antimony, cadmium, chromium, copper, graphite, kyanite, lead, mercury, rutile, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, and zircon.

Hundreds of workmen, seamstresses and the like have been thrown out of work by the cancellation of the Mardi Gras, both in New Orleans, Mobile and other nearby towns. The annual event was cancelled owing to the war and will probably not be resumed till after the end of hostilities. The reason given for the cancellation is that it is to prevent masking. It was the third cancellation in the history of the city, the first being in 1862 during the Civil War, the second during the last World War.

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Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Strange news comes from Russia, by way of the Polish consulate in Washington. The leaders of the Polish Jewish Social Democratic party, Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, have been arrested in Kouibyshev, the temporary seat of the Soviet government. The news reached the world the very day a new Soviet-Polish alliance was signed between Joseph Stalin and General Sikorsky, the leader of Free Poland.

Erlich and Alter were arrested by Stalin's G. P. U. in September, 1939, when they fled from the advancing German armies to Soviet-occupied territory. Nobody knows what "crimes" the men committed. However, the two Polish leaders were strongly anti-Nazi and in view of the alliance existing between the Russians and Germany then, it is not surprising that the Russians jailed them. Quite likely Stalin's men thought their action would be pleasing to the Nazis, then their buddies.

But when, as the *New Leader*, New York, points out, Stalin himself last June became the victim of his pals of yesterday, a change in his policy toward Polish anti-fascists was to be expected, and the signing of an understanding with his recent Polish victims seemed to indicate such a change.

* * *

In September, 1941, Erlich and Alter were freed on the basis of the Soviet-Polish pact and their first public utterance was an appeal to their friends in America to create a united military front with Soviet Russia, and to Jewish immigrants in Russia to join the Red army against Hitler. "Is it possible that this appeal serves as the basis for jailing these men?" asks the *New Leader*. Commenting further on this astounding case, the *New Leader* says:

"The Russian army is conducting a heroic fight against Hitler's forces. For the first time in this war the Soviet forces are able to stem the tide and start a powerful counter-offensive. And this is the moment selected by Stalin for the arrest of the Social Democrats and Socialists who are the most outspoken opponents of Hitler. At this moment he institutes a new terror. Does Stalin plan that all freedom-loving citizens, simultaneously with their joy about the victories over Hitler, should sense the threat of Stalin's jails and concentration camps?

"This policy is completely unintelligible from any realistic political or military point of view. Nothing will raise the moral prestige of Soviet Russia in the entire democratic world more than full amnesty to all Socialists and anti-Fascists in Russia. This should include not only Polish citizens, but Russians as well."

* * *

Reports from Oslo show that the Norwegian economy under the Germans and Quisling has reached the brink of a very serious crisis, or even of a calamity. This is largely due to the enormous cost of the German occupation and to other contributions which have been imposed upon the population; and also to the effects of military work, which is not only non-productive in itself, but has withdrawn labor from civilian employment. Moreover, there is an acute scarcity of raw materials which threatens to cause a cessation of industry.

The *Svenska Dagbladet* says that the direct charge for the German occupation which has been imposed amounts to 2,800,000,000 kroner, not including other costly services and "kindnesses" that have been exacted. Other estimates place the cost of occupation thus directly raised from the population at more than 3,000,000,000 kroner.

IGNORANT OF WAR

Inhabitants of Liberia, West African negro republic, are largely unaware of the present war, says John H. Clark, who has returned to the United States on leave from his work on a Liberian rubber plantation. "The negroes of Liberia," he says, "don't even know there is a war. The only time they realize something's going on is when they buy salt and tobacco, which cost more."

Cost-of-Living Report

The rise in the cost of living in San Francisco and Los Angeles during the first two years of the present war has been almost exactly the same as during the first two years of World War I. This was disclosed by H. C. Carrasco, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, in a report released this week tracing the trend in the cost of living. The report indicates that, as in the last war, the upward spiral of retail prices gradually is gaining momentum.

Dollar Purchasing Power

In September, 1941, living costs in San Francisco and Los Angeles were up approximately 7½ per cent over the 1939 level. In terms of purchasing power, the consumer's dollar in these two cities in September, 1941, secured only 93 cents worth of the goods \$1 bought in 1939.

Since September, 1939, the cost of living has risen another 3 per cent, bringing the level more than 10 per cent above 1939, and reducing the purchasing power of the dollar to 90 cents.

From 1914 to 1916, living costs in San Francisco and Los Angeles increased approximately 7 per cent. After 1916, however, skyrocketing retail prices raised living costs in these cities to almost double their pre-war level by 1920. Other findings disclosed by the report are:

Food and Clothing

Food prices have risen more during the first two years of the present war than during the corresponding period of World War I. San Francisco housewives in September, 1941, were paying approximately 16 per cent more for food than in 1939. During the first two years of World War I, food prices rose less than 10 per cent.

Food which cost \$1 in San Francisco and Los Angeles in December, 1914, cost more than \$2 in June, 1920.

Clothing and house furnishings prices rose more rapidly than the cost of food during World War I. In San Francisco, \$2.91 was required in June, 1920, to purchase clothing worth \$1 in 1914. Clothing which cost \$1 in Los Angeles in December, 1914, was priced at \$2.84 in June, 1920.

Following the 1920 peak, retail prices receded but they finally stabilized at a level well over 50 per cent above prices in 1914.

Other Factors

The report points out that current cost-of-living statistics may not adequately reflect the extent to which price advances have occurred through cheapening of quality, especially in clothing. Furthermore, the cost-of-living indexes through September do not reflect the increase in living costs which will result from the levying of income and excise taxes under the 1941 Federal Revenue Act.

A section of the report is devoted to price controls and their effectiveness during the last war. According to government documents, it appears that the federal controls of prices exercised in 1917 and 1918 were appreciably effective, but were relaxed soon after the close of the war.

Past Experiences

The report quotes from government publications concerning profiteering in many lines during World War I at the expense of the consumer. It is pointed out that "priorities" as well as price controls were exercised during the first world war and that "priorities" had an important effect upon prices of consumers' goods as well as creating acute shortages of many articles.

The report concludes, "The close parallel between the cost of living during the past two years and during the first two years of World War I cannot validly be used as a basis for the conclusion that in the years to come we must inevitably repeat our experience from 1916-1920."

Copies of the report may be secured upon request to the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

LINDELOF RECOVERING

L. P. Lindelof, president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, is reported to be in a favorable condition following a major operation at Grant hospital, Chicago. It is expected that he will be completely recovered within a few weeks.

WATCH FOR COUNTERFEIT

A warning to persons in the Bay area to be on the lookout for a new counterfeit five-dollar bill has been issued by the San Francisco office of the Secret Service. The counterfeit bills are United States notes, series 1928C. Fronts of the bills are smudgy with bleached appearance. Shading about the portrait of Lincoln is missing, giving the face a blank look. Serial number of the notes is F50520359A.

HOW TO REACH NAVY MEN

Announcement is made that information regarding duties and stations of men in the naval service must, for vital reasons of security, be denied to all inquirers. But a relative or guardian of a man in the service may learn from the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, after establishing identity, the name of the ship to which the man is attached. Under no circumstance, however, will the navy disclose information regarding where ships are operating.

ALL CHAIN LETTERS ILLEGAL

Postmaster General Walker warns that chain letters, even though soliciting defense stamps instead of dimes, are illegal and that participants in any such scheme would be subject to the penalties of the postal fraud and lottery act. Persons sending such letters could be required to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under the act, he said, adding that postal laws prohibit delivery of such matter.

Railroads Seek Rate Increase

Three members of the interstate commerce commission this week began hearing a plea of the nation's railroads for a 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates.

The roads said they were needed because of higher wages being paid under a recent arbitration award and because of other increased operating costs which they attributed to the war.

The Pullman Company also has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase by 10 per cent all sleeping and parlor car charges.

Cause for Strikes Traced By Department of Labor

Refusal by employers to obey laws guaranteeing workers the right to organize still constitutes one of the major causes of strikes, it was revealed last week in a significant study published by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Half the walkouts during the first eight months of 1941, the study showed, arose principally out of workers' demands for recognition and union security—to which they are entitled by law—or against efforts by bosses to intimidate unionists, in violation of the Wagner Act.

Contrary to the claims made in propaganda by foes of labor, only 2 per cent of the strikes during the eight months—involving a mere four-tenths of 1 per cent of the workers who walked out—were caused by jurisdictional disputes, the report disclosed. Sympathy strikes were less than 1 per cent of the total.

Wage and hour controversies were responsible for 35.8 per cent of the strikes. In most instances, these walkouts resulted from workers' efforts to get pay boosts in line with the rising cost of living.

Another important disclosure was that by far the greatest number of strikes took place in non-defense industries, with the textile industry, which is one of the low-wage, sweatshop fields, having more than any other branch of production.

Materials for Blackouts

"Do not rush out to buy new material for blackout curtains," is number one of a series of suggestions from the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration for the benefit of householders in coastal cities, to guide them in making and using drapes to screen house lights during air raids or blackout drills.

Using material already on hand in the home will help the consumer avoid an unexpected and sudden expense. Even more important, it will ease the strain that an abnormal civilian demand would place upon the textile industry, now working overtime on military orders, and it will prevent needless drain of the country's supply of textile goods, according to the Consumer Division. From suggestions made by the Division the following are taken:

Use Your Own Materials

1. If you need blackout curtains, examine your own resources. The drapes now hanging on your windows possibly may be adapted. Such things as blankets, quilts, bedspreads, rugs, carpets, draperies, dark oilcloth, overcoats and slip covers may be found adequate.

2. To be acceptable, the cloth must pass no light when held before a lighted electric bulb. Test the material again after hanging—send someone out to see if any cracks of light shine through.

3. The cloth used in blackout curtaining need not be black. It may be any dark color that screens the light (the British have found dark blue, brown, dark green, wine, and other shades to be successful).

Ventilation Necessary

4. In hanging the blackout curtains, remember that you need ventilation. British experience indicates that windows ought to be left partly open and the curtains should be constructed with this in mind. Lightweight curtains will blow open and expose light. The curtains should be heavy, or securely fastened above and below the window.

5. Your curtain must cover the window. If it's a roller shade, it must fit tightly into the window frame. If you are making loose cloth curtains, your material should be one and one-half times the area of the window, and when hung should extend at least eight inches above and on either side of the window frame, and should hang down to the floor. Curtains smaller than this should be fastened to the window frame on all sides.

Paint May Cause Breakage

6. Use of black or dark blue paint to cover windows is not recommended for the average householder. Windows blacked out in this manner cannot be opened during blackout unless curtains have also been provided.

One large New York department store, with hundreds of windows to cover quickly during an emergency, plans to use black paint, but paint men warn that the black paint will absorb the heat of the sun's rays and expand much more than the glass to which it adheres, bringing up the danger of breakage. Besides, unexpectedly large purchases of black paint at this time would unbalance the supply of critical defense materials.

Frames for Windows

7. The householder with a basement workshop or a few hand tools may build a wooden frame to fit tightly over the window frame, and cover it with a flat section of black-painted cardboard or with wood or plywood. Slits could be introduced in the sides of the frame to allow air movement without letting light out, and the frame may be kept near the window, to be hooked over it during blackout.

The war may be a long one, and householders should do the best possible job of making blackout curtains that will last.

8. Since the enemy will not furnish a timetable, the curtain should be kept near the window for immediate use, or it should be fastened permanently in place, to be drawn or dropped when necessary.

Strike of Yakima Apple Packers Still In Effect

Contrary to reports circulated by unfair labor-hating employers in the Yakima (Wash.) area, the strike involving 1500 members of the Fruit Packers and Warehousemen's Union against twenty-one apple packing firms in that vicinity is still in progress, having passed its three-month mark, B. I. Bowen, president of the Produce Council of the Western Conference of Teamsters, announced in a statement issued last week.

Bowen said that the forty companies which were placed on the unfair list three months ago still remain there, and will continue to be on this list until they agree to settle the dispute.

False Reports Circulated

The employers, represented by the Tree Fruits labor relations committee, circulated a report that the pickets were off the twenty-one plants and that the dispute was now settled, thereby hoping to have their carloads of unfair apples released in the large Eastern cities. The pickets were withdrawn by union officials when efforts were made to have the dispute settled by a specially set up Defense Council board after the United States was attacked by the Japanese.

Negotiations broke down when the Tree Fruits committee refused to abide by the decision that the board might submit.

Then Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the federal conciliation service, entered the picture and asked both parties involved to submit their cases to the special Defense Mediation Board for immediate settlement. The union agreed to such a proposal, yet when the Tree Fruits labor relations committee was contacted, they immediately refused.

"The union's position is clear," President Bowen declared. "We have exhausted every measure possible to get this dispute straightened out, but the employers are bent on one objective—prolonging this strike in Yakima. We have agreed to mediation, arbitration and conciliation, and the unfair apple packers have agreed to nothing."

Even the Yakima Valley Trades Association endorsed the plan to have all labor disputes settled by means of mediation by the special Defense Council Board comprised of three representatives from labor, three from the employers and three from the churches and the public. But the Tree Fruits labor relations committee would not hear of such a measure and remained adamant.

CITY EMPLOYEES PROTEST

Workers in New York City bureaus were reported early this week to be planning mass protests against the proposal of Mayor LaGuardia to place city departments on a seven-day week basis because of the war. It was stated that while police, fire and sanitation department employees appeared resigned to extra duty, many others held that there is no need of changing the present setup. They characterized the Mayor's plan as a grandstand move. On Wednesday, however, La Guardia ordered a six-day week. All but a few departments had been on a five-day week.

No. 85's Red Cross Donation

Four thousand members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 85 of San Francisco, voted unanimously last Monday to give \$1 each to the Red Cross—and to repeat the process in February, March and April.

The action, taken on the recommendation of the Brotherhood's executive board, will put \$16,000 into the Red Cross war chest.

Hint of Ration Cards

President Roosevelt hinted in his budget message last Wednesday that the American public may be issued ration cards for necessities before the war is over.

"I do not at present propose general consumer ration cards," the President said. "There are not as yet scarcities in the necessities of life which make such a step imperative.

"Consumers' rationing has been introduced, however, in specific commodities for which scarcities have developed. We shall profit by this experience if a more general system or rationing ever becomes necessary. We must forego many conveniences and luxuries."

Senate Debate Opens on Measure to Curb Prices

The war will cost the United States an extra \$13,500,000,000 on the basis of appropriations already made in inflationary trends are not checked, Senator Brown of Michigan said this week, in asking Senate passage of price control legislation.

Senator Brown, opening debate on the measure which has been approved in milder form by the House, added that when appropriations outlined in the President's budget message enter the fiscal picture, the figures he had given would be "totally inadequate" as a gauge of what price increases will cost the nation. "The chief sufferer," he said, "will be the Government, which is the greatest consumer of all."

Main controversy is on a proposal by the Senate farm bloc to write in a provision giving the secretary of agriculture authority to veto price ceilings on farm commodities fixed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Another major fight is expected on a proposal by Senator Taft of Ohio to put price control in charge of a five-man board instead of a single administrator.

Inflationary price trends are estimated to have cost the nation approximately two billion dollars in the past eighteen months.

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Board Reverses Orders For Bridges' Deportation

The Immigration Appeals Board in Washington last Monday reversed the special examiner's ruling calling for the deportation of Harry Bridges, official of the San Francisco Longshoremen and the West Coast C.I.O.

The board held there was no evidence that Bridges had been a member at any time of any organization advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence.

The special examiner, Judge Charles B. Sears, following the recent lengthy hearing in San Francisco, ruled that Bridges had been affiliated with Communist organizations which advocated such overthrow and that, as an alien, he therefore was subject to deportation.

The Immigration Appeals Board decision is subject to final approval by U. S. Attorney General Biddle. If he approves it, the proceedings will end. Otherwise Biddle could revert to Judge Sears' recommendations and order Bridges deported, in which event the latter would have further recourse to the courts. A bill is still pending in the Senate calling for deportation of Bridges, such a measure having been passed twice by the House. Bridges filed application seeking United States citizenship and now awaits the date for determination as to granting of his final papers.

Prosecute Advertising Faker

Last week's issue of the Los Angeles *Citizen*, official organ of the Central Labor Council in that city, reports the following: "Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor was a Los Angeles visitor the first of the week, and found time to pay a brief visit to the Labor Temple, where he met many of his friends. He came down to appear in Municipal court Monday against a solicitor whom, it is alleged, has been using the name of the Federation to collect sums from business enterprises for advertising that never appeared, and which was not authorized, as the Federation has none of that kind of work. The 'faker' also used the name of *The Citizen* and Central Labor Council to get money, which was also unauthorized and never received. President Sherman of the Council ran the fellow down, who went under the name of Edward Taylor, with aliases like McFeeley, Merritt, McCarron, Powers, among others. Secretary Vandeleur appeared in court and gave testimony which aided in having the fellow bound over for trial."

Free Classes for Mechanics

At the Galileo Evening Trades School, Van Ness Avenue and Bay Street, Evening Principal William E. Baker announces a new course entitled "Blue Print Reading and Mechanical Drawing" for the following trades: Electricians, machinists, structural steel workers, mechanical and janitorial maintenance men, architectural and sheet metal students and apprentices, and students of drafting for the above trades.

Classes are held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 7:00 to 9:15 p. m. Instruction is free. Classes opened January 5, and students may enroll at any time.

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Telephone the above number to find when Red Cross first aid classes start in your district. Free classes are starting now in all sections of San Francisco. Graystone 0620 will tell you where and when.

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Green's Plea to Labor For Defense-Bond Buying

President William Green has issued an appeal to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all their constituent members to do their bit to help America win the war by purchasing Defense Savings Stamps and Defense Bonds. His appeal follows:

Each day brings home to every worker in America a new realization of the fact that our country is at war. This situation has united all classes of people in our beloved country and has aroused within their hearts and minds a firm and determined purpose to win the war at any cost. We know this objective must be reached if we are to preserve our form of government and enjoy the benefits and blessings of democracy, freedom and liberty.

"One of the greatest contributions which the individual can make toward the winning of the war is through the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds. The Government has made it possible for all classes of people, regardless of income, to buy Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds.

Pledge of Labor

"The American Federation of Labor has pledged the support of itself and its members to purchase Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds. This fact was emphasized at a meeting of the representatives of national and international unions at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on December 16, 1941. At said meeting the following declaration was adopted unanimously:

"We pledge our support to the purchase of United States Savings Bonds and Stamps, and to do everything we can to support that program."

"Now it becomes our individual and collective duty to translate this declaration into action. The members of the American Federation of Labor and all their friends can do this. I appeal to you in the name and in behalf of the American Federation of Labor to use every dollar of earnings which you can spare in the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds.

Systematic Buying Urged

"In some localities arrangements are made for systematic buying, that is, that out of the earnings of the workers each pay day a certain amount is invested in Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds. I urge that plans be formulated which will make such a program and such a policy effective.

"I further urge that committees be appointed by each local organization, each central body, and all state federations of labor for the purpose of specializing in this work. These committees can render most effective service. Let them be the agencies through which the sale of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds is promoted.

A Suggested Goal

"It has been suggested that labor set as a part of its goal the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds in an amount sufficient to replace the American battleships which were destroyed when the Japanese airplanes attacked Pearl Harbor and our Navy in the Pacific. The workers of the United States can do this. They can place their money at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of building battleships, airplanes and a navy sufficiently strong to meet the urgent needs of the hour.

"I earnestly appeal to you to do your part, to do your bit, buy Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds as

fully and as freely as you possibly can. The Government needs your help. Our future safety and the preservation of all we hold dear demand that you do so. Workers of America, do not fail yourselves or the Government in our great hour of need! Measure up to the full demands and full requirements of the present situation. Show the world that the financial needs of our Government will be met in full measure. I appeal to you with all the power at my command to not only give your service to the Government but to make available for the use of the Government all the money you can spare. You can do this through the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds."

To Repay Fines on Coal Miners

Fines imposed upon 15,000 Western Pennsylvania commercial miners who joined the captive mine strike of last November will be repaid to them by January 15.

The fines were imposed by the operators under the "penalty" clause of their contracts with the union which provides for a fine of \$1 a day for every miner participating in an "illegal" strike.

The fines are to be returned to the commercial miners under a clause of the "Appalachian agreement," which gives the United Mine Workers the right to "call and maintain strikes throughout the entire Appalachian area when necessary to preserve and maintain the integrity and competitive parity of this agreement."

The union and operators, after extended discussions, decided the commercial walkout was not a contract violation.

February 16 Is Date for New Draft Registration

President Roosevelt last Monday ordered registration on February 16 of men between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive, for selective military service.

The 17,500,000 men who registered under the previous 21-35 law will not be required to enroll again.

Those ordered to register include all who have not reached their forty-fifth birthday on February 16, 1942. Men whose forty-fifth birthday falls on the registration day are excluded.

However, in the 20-year bracket the birthday is December 31, 1941. Those who had their twentieth birthday after December 31 are not required to register under the proclamation.

The amended selective service act also provides that men of 18 and 19, and 45 to 64, inclusive, are subject to registration for non-military service. A later date will be set for registering these age groups.

Every male citizen who falls in the age brackets for the new registration must present himself between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on February 16.

The President's proclamation provided that registration before the fixed day may be permissible if arrangements are made under local board rules.

Reports on "Bottlenecks" In Speeding of Production

Factory Management and Maintenance, a trade publication, reported this week that many of the nation's war industry plants have run into serious bottlenecks in efforts to speed up production still further despite strenuous efforts to meet Government demands for seven-day, three-shift operation.

Survey of Plants

A survey disclosed that 31 per cent of plants questioned were making definite plans to operate 168 hours a week; 7.8 were already on this full-time schedule; 3.8 had adopted the schedule since start of the war; 7.8 do not plan to change; 11.6 were undecided, and 38 per cent would speed up if they could.

"It is well to remember that United States industry is new to multiple shift operation, that it wasn't built with that in mind," the magazine said. "This considered, our expansion to date has been tremendous."

Limiting Factors

The publication listed the following factors as limiting intensification of operations, according to the frequency with which they were mentioned by reporting plants:

1. Key machinery. The output of departments containing such machinery puts a limit on total production.
2. Lack of materials, which is throttling production or barring expansion even in some high priority plants.
3. Lack of supervisory help.

Orders Lacking

4. Lack of sufficient Government orders.
5. Lack of skilled labor.
6. Unwillingness of employees to give up overtime paid on long shifts and work straight time on shorter three-shift basis.
7. Miscellaneous, such as scheduling problems, parking problems, lack of floor area for storage and labor laws.

Excellent Morale

"Industrial morale," said *Factory*, "one of the most important factors of all, though difficult to measure statistically, is excellent.

"Praise for labor's co-operative attitude was heard again and again."

Air Raid Drill in Schools

The Board of Education has announced that a test evacuation of public schools, under simulated air-raid conditions, would be held sometime next week. No public announcement of the time will be made, but parents will be notified in advance. The schools' air-raid plans call for sending most children to their homes on the alert or "yellow" signal which precedes the sounding of sirens.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

After lengthy negotiations in an endeavor to consummate a commercial agreement for New York Typographical Union, President Baker, who had recently been called in to assist "Big 6," completed an agreement which was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership, the same receiving a favorable majority of 1400. The new contract calls for a weekly increase in wages of \$3.90. The basic scale for day work is \$1.46 per hour or \$58.40 per week, while the night scale calls for \$62.90 per week.

Edward R. Helmes, retired member of No. 21 who was found dead in his room at 137 Eighth street on Wednesday of last week, first became affiliated with this local in 1906, and until 1936, when he retired to the pension roll, he had worked in the commercial branch. He is survived by his wife, Rosalie Helmes, and a brother, Harry Helmes, who resides in St. Louis. Deceased was born at Carypatch, Mo., in 1869, and was 72 years of age. Union services were conducted at the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. on Saturday, January 2, and inurnment was in the printers' plot at Cypress Lawn.

Another retired member of No. 21, E. C. Mailler, passed away in his room at 1010 Ellis street. His body, fully clothed, was discovered last Monday morning, and the coroner placed the time of his death as Saturday night. Deceased was placed on the pension roll in 1937, and for a number of years previous to that time he had worked as ship printer on vessels sailing out of here to South American ports. He first became affiliated with this local in June, 1920. Born at Leona, Kan., on February 6, 1877, he was 64 years of age. He is survived by a brother, Harry Mailler, who lives in Leona, Kan. Union services were conducted on Wednesday, January 7, at the Reilly funeral chapel.

After enjoying a delicious steak dinner sponsored by Oakland Typographical Union, delegates and visitors to the quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions went into session at 2:15 last Sunday afternoon at Hotel Leamington in Oakland. A better-than-average attendance was recorded. Of particular interest to members of No. 21 present was the round-table discussion on scale matters under the chairmanship of Howard Eden, statistician of the conference and secretary of the San Mateo union. First-hand information of developments in scale matters in northern California is by far the most important function of the conference. Propositions looking toward a complete survey of the schools of printing in California, employment of a full-time statistician and legal counsel for affiliated unions' arbitration cases, and an increase in the per capita tax to meet this expense were the highlights of the conference session. Reports of delegates affirmed the usual after-holiday slump in nearly all jurisdictions, a few exceptions being in areas where defense and offense activities supplied the spark of continued rejuvenation. International Representative Ralph Mercer of Stockton and International Auditor Tracy of Los Angeles were present and addressed the conference on affairs in their respective offices.

The first father-and-son enlistment by members of No. 21 occurred last Monday when Allan E. Hart enlisted in the U. S. navy and received the rating of chief printer. At the time the Duffer Printing Company suspended letterpress printing a short time ago, Allan had been an employe of that firm for nineteen years, and up to a year ago had represented the union as composing room chairman. His son, Eugene R. Hart, who had enlisted in the navy in November, had left San Diego the first of December and arrived in Honolulu just previous to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. It was three weeks later, on December 29, that his parents received word their son was safe. He is stationed at Kaneohe Bay naval air station.

J. E. Mead of the *Shopping News*, who on December 8 offered his services to the U. S. navy, was sworn in on Monday of this week with the rating of seaman first class, and left the same evening for San Diego.

Andrew McDonald, proofreader on the Stockton

Record, visited with friends in San Francisco from Thursday to Sunday of last week.

Leslie ("Pat") Hart, machinist at the Intertype Corporation, and wife returned this week from a two weeks' vacation spent in and around Visalia and Exeter. During the holidays they took in the winter sports in the national parks.

M. W. Dunham of the Neighborhood Newspapers, who has been suffering with arthritis, which affected his right arm and shoulder, is convalescing at his home after eight days spent at Hahnemann hospital, treatments received there having greatly improved his condition.

Harvey W. Lyon, an employee of the *Examiner* chapel for sixteen years, and a member of No. 21 for twenty years, passed away in San Francisco hospital at 3 a. m. on Tuesday. Death was the result of a heart attack, after an illness of two days. He is survived by a son, who is serving in the army, stationed at Sacramento. Funeral arrangements had not been made at this writing.

"Daily News" Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Identification cards, issued by the office to each composing room employee, besides identifying him, admit him to the building in case he needs to seek shelter during an emergency.

A short spell outside convinced Al Crackbon he is better off as a Home resident, and he took a train for Colorado Springs late Saturday afternoon.

This being that certain season of the year when layoffs for retrenchment are in order, two operator sits were dispensed with, holders being Enoch Blackford and Johnny Enslin—which same was not a happy way to start 1942. Johnny ruefully observed.

After listening to Lou Henno's story of waiting in line for hours to buy a pair of retread tires, following government stoppage of new tire sales, Eddie Haefer wondered if he let himself in for something signing up for civilian defense across the Bay, because almost the first question recruiting officials asked was did he own a car. What gives Ed pause is, if he wears his tires out doing guard duty, where's he to get replacements?

Queried by a wag if he'd get liquored up when the Japs are licked, Herb Ryder, ace prohi, replied he thought not. "I'll be as irresponsible on that happy day," Herb added, "as if I'd just ordered a round for the boys in the back room." . . . Pronouncement by Harry Harvey he'd adopted a long, dry ride on the wagon as a New Year policy drew protest from Bill Gobin. "Well," hedged Harry, "if you think that's drastic, suppose we arrange a short excursion on a beer truck."

Struck by a sudden thought at sight of our blackout curtains, Archie Mackey hesitated in his usual rush to say that as far as he knew this is the only printorium which puts overcoats on its windows to keep 'em from catching cold. . . . A trip to Reno over the holidays brought home to Charley Cornelius that he had to come home to find out what real cold weather is. . . . Even New Year's Eve was cold, and Eddie O'Rourke, who watched '41 slay '42, encountered difficulty locating San Leandro, his "hum town," but a kindly conductor set him right. "The engineer," he comforted Eddie, "ran out of ice, took it home and put it in his ice box so his turkey would stay fresh."

Reading in the paper Adolph had assumed supreme command because "intuition" and "inner voices" urged such a course, Harvey Bell thought it time he, too, learned where to find them. Then items, then maybe he'd be able to assume absolute control of his golf ball. . . . Two of our young gentlemen, believing him honest, "fell" for Dick Chase's blarney. Confidentially Dick told Makeups Slim Clement and Bob May, while they made up his column, "About People," that the office intended to give a week's wages as a Christmas bonus. But the way things turned out, they harbor doubts of Dick's honesty. . . . "Lucky for me," chuckled Bert Coleman, "there's a pimple at the end of my neck, otherwise where'd I hang the new hat Santa Claus brought me?"

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Only three more weeks to go and we open our 1942 season. Let's hope all have attended to keeping that day free. And just in case you have forgotten it, it's Sunday, January 25, the place is Sharp Park, and the time will be 1:30 sharp. No doubt every golfer is just rarin' to go after the few week-ends of wet and disagreeable weather; and, incidentally, although no weather predictions are allowed now, the

weather man is making one special exception for us, and promising "fair and warmer!" At any rate, that's his promise and whether he keeps it or not, the tournament will be held.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—It seems that Santa Claus visited Percy Crebassa's house and left him a brand new set of matched irons and woods, and then his son Artie used up some of his hard-earned caddie dough and bought him a swell putter to complete the job. "Perc" would have been much better off with a new tie and a pair of socks though, for as soon as he learns to putt, his handicap will go down plenty—and his easy money will be no more. We—that is, Len Sweet and your correspondent—treated him and Earl Mead to the works on Sunday when Earl just had to get that final round in before leaving for duty with the navy on Monday. Earl would have been a sadder and wiser gob if it hadn't been for Crebassa's new clubs working so well. . . . Wonder what happened to all the regulars at Sharp? Surely they didn't let a little cool weather keep 'em away—or did Christmas put a crimp in the wallet? . . . Saw Uncle Cy Stright having breakfast at Sharp. He looked as if he had stayed up all night—and darned if he hadn't. . . . Frank Smith must be in the well-known dog house at home. He used to be a week-end fixture at the Country Club. . . . Bob Smith and Emil Plumtree, too, have been missing. And, incidentally, if anyone reads this who knows Bob ask him to call the writer as he has a merchandise order coming. . . . Elmer Darr, who's in the army now, drops a Christmas card to the gang. He says he sleeps with a couple of golf balls under his pillow. The way the golf ball situation is now, he'd better put them in a strong steel safe or, better yet, send them to Fort Knox for safekeeping. Elmer sends his best to all. Am sure we would all like to see him with us in 1942. Won't he and "Mac" and Mead and Ray Marovich make a swell 19th hole foursome after we beat Hitler and his stooges? When they fight the war over it'll be something—and probably more interesting than our stories of how we almost made a hole in one—only missing it so far!

Keep the 25th of January open. Come to Sharp Park.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

Keep in mind the rummage sale to be held by the auxiliary in late January, and save your discarded and outgrown clothing, furniture, and what-have-you, in readiness.

Mrs. Daisy Chilson of Oakland, our international third vice-president, has been very ill and was in the hospital just before Christmas. No. 21 extends hearty wishes for her speedy recover.

S.F.W.A. label committee will meet with Chairman Nora J. Swenson, 345 Leavenworth street, Wednesday evening, January 14.

Mrs. Eula Edwards has asked your correspondent to announce that her shop, "The Union Label," is temporarily closed, there being absolutely no business at the present time, since the Christmas card season is over. Mrs. Edwards has moved her stock to her home at 57 Collingwood, and will gladly take and fill orders for union-made goods from there. She states that she will re-open her shop when business conditions warrant it.

Mrs. Lorna Crawford, Mrs. Johanna Allyn, and Mrs. Nora J. Swenson attended, with their husbands, the Typographical Conference which met in Oakland last Sunday.

The executive board will meet at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, January 20, just prior to the convening of S.F.W.A., in regular monthly session at the usual meeting place, 240 Golden Gate avenue.

Mrs. Lela Lockman's sister, from Utah, is visiting the Lockman family during a portion of the holiday season.

Secretary Selma Keylich announces that she has received 100 copies of the new international constitution and by-laws, which contain all amendments to date. These are for sale at 10 cents per copy and the simplest way to obtain them will be to contact the secretary at the January meeting.

It is heartening to know the amount of war defense work being undertaken by individual members of this organization, many of whom are also working with various clubs and chapters of organizations. It takes a bit of time to learn where and how each may best serve, but all are on their toes—ready for real work, to keep our homes safe and to help keep our boys in the service comfortable and well. There is no doubt, after listening to the President's message to Congress, that sleeves must be rolled up and the defense job attacked with a singleness of purpose that assures the job being done, done thoroughly, and in the minimum of time. Our President has said that how long the war will last depends upon how long it takes us to accomplish our objectives. In other words, the more time we waste the longer drawn-out the war will be. That puts it squarely up to each and every one of us. Let's go!



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U. S. Reports on Heroism Of Pearl Harbor Workers

Labor will have special cause to remember Pearl Harbor because on the fateful morning of December 7, when the treacherous Japanese rained sudden destruction from the skies on that Hawaiian base, thousands of courageous American Federation of Labor workers ignored danger, stayed on the job, and fought like heroes against the enemy.

This was attested to in an official report by the Navy Department which gave details for the first time of the bravery and exploits of the building trades and metal trades workers stationed at Pearl Harbor during the murderous raid.

But the glow of pride which all American Federation of Labor members felt on learning this news was tempered with grief over the fate of some 1500 other workers who apparently were captured by the Japs after having fought side by side with the U. S. Marines for tortured days and nights on the lonely islands of Guam and Wake.

Japs' Unwitting Tribute

The Japanese paid an unwitting tribute to the fighting qualities of the workers at Wake Island when they claimed they had captured 1400 American soldiers and marines on the island. The Navy insisted, however, that there were only 400 marines stationed on the island and the others captured must have been civilian workers. They fought so bravely that the Japs mistook them for soldiers.

In its official report on the Pearl Harbor raid, the Navy said that one crew of workmen, engaged in unloading anti-aircraft guns from a flatcar alongside a ship that had been overhauled, stuck to their work during the raid. The job that normally would take many hours was accomplished while the raid was in progress. The battery officer of the ship said several of the workers volunteered to help load the guns during the firing.

Officers' Comments

A comment of one officer in describing the heroism of these men said: "Six men did work in two hours that ordinarily would take twenty men a day and a half."

Another officer described the scene at the main entrance of the navy yard. "It was about 8 o'clock, during the earliest stage of the first attack," he said. "Japanese planes were strafing and bombing Hickman Field (adjoining the Pearl Harbor area). I noticed a large crowd of yard employees going through the gate. One of the attacking planes, off from the rest, was shot down in flames in the yard area—in full view of all these people. Their cheers could be heard above the drone of the motors and machine-gun fire."

Soon after the Japanese bombing started, a call for all yard workmen was broadcast over Honolulu radio station.

Hasten to Jobs Under Fire

"During the second attack, about 11 o'clock, the streets in the navy yard were thick with incoming yard workmen, all hurrying to their jobs," the officer said. "Instead of running to cover, they ran to their jobs. Lots of them were shaking their fists in the air."

Other instances of courageous action by civilian and naval personnel of the Fourteenth Naval District were cited in a report from the commanding officer of

the Kaneohe Bay naval air station on Windward Oahu.

"The station, located on the opposite side of the island from Pearl Harbor, was also subjected to Japanese air attack shortly before 8 a. m.," the report said. "All of the civilians displayed extreme gallantry in their disregard of personal danger, and their attempts to help salvage aircraft and put out fires was commendable," an officer said. "They voluntarily undertook to repair electrical lines and water mains, and the utilities of the station were out of commission only a short while."

Union Officials Voice Pride

International union officials in Washington voiced pride at the bravery exhibited by members of their organizations.

"All of the construction workers at Hawaii are members of our affiliates," explained John P. Coyne, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. "Many of them were recruited through our unions at Pacific Coast cities. 'We are proud of the splendid showing they have made. They have demonstrated that when Uncle Sam is in danger they will take their lives in their hands without hesitation.'"

President N. P. Alifas of District No. 44, International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.), paid tribute to the daring of the navy yard workers. "Many of the employees at the Pearl Harbor navy yard are members of our union and of other metal trades organizations," Alifas explained. "The daring they showed under fire will go down in the annals of labor history, I am sure. We are proud of them."

Carmen's Auxiliary, Division 1004

By MRS. LEONA PARKER

Officers elected to serve for the year 1942-43 were as follows: President, Mrs. Mathilda Gianola; past president, Mrs. Lillian Stringer; first vice-president, Mrs. Dorothy Wilson; second vice-president, Mrs. Betty Tunstall; chaplain, Mrs. Ida Dunsmore; recording secretary, Mrs. Denise Shalback; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella Howe; financial secretary, Mrs. Irene Noll; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Granucci; conductress, Mrs. Mildred Yowell; assistant conductress, Mrs. L. Du Bose; inside guard, Mrs. Betty Leaman; outside guard, Mrs. Sophie Lidstrom; trustees, Mrs. Irene Jackson, Mrs. Leona Parker, and Mrs. Wilma Edwards; musician, Mrs. Mary Graham.

At a recent meeting the membership voted to purchase a government bond, also that a contribution be sent to the American Red Cross. Defense stamps are also being purchased by the auxiliary.

It has been decided to hold our future meetings in the afternoon, hence installation of officers will be on January 19th at 1 p. m. This will be an open meeting.

Two of our new arrivals were born before Christmas—Elvin Fleming Walker, Jr., son of our member, Mrs. Nora Walker; and Ruth Lillian Stringer, granddaughter of our member, Lillian Stringer.

We wish all of our friends of labor a Very Happy New Year.

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Ask One-Half Day's Pay For Work of Red Cross

San Francisco turned away from war reports to get busy on a defense job that permits no delay. It was the \$800,000 Red Cross war fund drive, this city's part in the \$50,000,000 campaign launched by presidential proclamation throughout the nation.

Business, industry and labor united to meet the emergency. Labor answered the challenge of Pearl Harbor and Manila with an appeal to every union worker in San Francisco for one-half day's pay as a contribution to the Red Cross war fund.

Executives and employees of 1400 firms in San Francisco were asked to use the same measuring stick in their contribution to the fund.

The Red Cross has a big job in peace time. It has a far greater task in war. First aid, nursing, motor corps, canteen workers, blood bank, production corps, home service, nutrition, disaster relief and other divisions of the Red Cross need equipment, and funds are immediately required to provide this equipment for the rapidly growing army of volunteer workers who serve here and in the zone of war.

"The American Red Cross is asking the American people for a war emergency fund of \$50,000,000," stated W. W. Crocker, chairman of the drive. "This money will be used to provide relief for wounded members of our armed forces, their families, and evacuees from the war zones; to strengthen home defenses through expansion of disaster relief and the training of new thousands in first aid, nursing, and nutrition. San Francisco's quota is \$800,000. Events since Pearl Harbor, and occurrences in the Philippines and along the California coast stress the urgency of immediate collection. Your contribution will help save lives, rehabilitate uprooted families and assure adequate preparation in San Francisco and other seaport cities to meet emergencies."

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

Local 61 will hold its first meeting of this year on Monday afternoon, January 12, from 4 to 5 o'clock. In addition to routine business, there will be a report from the special luncheon committee, headed by Samuel P. Reed, and from the public relations committee, whose chairman is our former secretary, Miss L. B. Olney of Presidio Junior High School.

From our national headquarters comes an item of especial interest—a copy of the telegram sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by President Counts of the A.F.L., which reads as follows: "Thousands of teachers organized in the American Federation of Teachers, as a part of the American Federation of Labor, pledge you their unwavering loyalty and their full co-operation in achieving victory over the enemies of democracy in the world. You can count upon us to do everything in our power to win both the war and the peace."

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Saturday at 3 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday, Afternoon, January 3, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 3 o'clock by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Saturday, January 3, 1942.) Called to order at 2 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary labels and to be American citizens: American Federation of Radio Artists (San Francisco Local), Claude McCue. Chauffeurs No. 265, G. Hawkins and K. Jacobs. Pharmacists No. 838, A. W. Crumpton and J. H. Kane. Meeting adjourned at 2:45 p. m. Delegates obligated and seated.

Motion, that the credentials committee be instructed by the Council to arrange for an *evening meeting* so that those delegates for whom credentials are sent in may be present at that meeting *far enough in advance of the election to permit the examination of delegates*; carried. Motion, that we reconsider our former action to have delegates appear before the Council and take the obligation one week before the election; amendment to the motion, that the laws governing the seating of delegates be temporarily suspended, excepting the part providing a delegate be seated one week before an election, and that the credentials committee be empowered to administer the obligation to those delegates appearing before the credentials committee; carried. Motion, that the *credentials committee meet Friday night, January 23, 1942, from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., and Saturday afternoon, January 24, 1942, from 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.;* carried.

Communications—Filed: From Building and Construction Trades Council (Jason D. Brown, secretary), acknowledging receipt of our letter of December 30 regarding War Relief Fund of the American Red Cross; advising that their Council now meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month at 10 a. m.; will co-operate in any way possible. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated December 30, 1941.

Donations: A check in the amount of \$25 was received from Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 as their donation to the American Red Cross. The following

contributions were received for the strike fund of Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100: Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$10; Pile Drivers No. 34, \$50; Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, \$25; Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 66, \$10; Carpenters and Joiners No. 22, \$50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, asking that the Golden West Laundry, 447 Grove street, and any other employer who refuses to sign the Laundry Drivers' agreement as negotiated through the Laundry Owners' Association and in effect in 95 per cent of the industry, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 493 (Macaroni Workers), submitting their new agreement for the Council's approval.

Report of the Special Meeting (held in the office of the Labor Council, Saturday, 10 a. m., January 3, 1942). The purpose of this meeting was to co-ordinate the work of the collection of money for the Red Cross. Representatives of the departmental councils attended. A program was outlined suggesting that the unions affiliated with the departmental councils would send their donations to the departmental council, who, in turn, will turn it over to the Labor Council to be forwarded to the San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross in this city. All unions are requested to make their contributions immediately. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 a. m. The report of the special meeting as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Saturday afternoon, January 3, 1942.) Called to order at 1 o'clock by President Shelley. In the matter of Electrical Workers No. 202, with reference to re-standardization of salaries for city employees and their members working in the city, Brother McDonald was present and explained the matter in detail; this matter will have to be presented to the Civil Service Commission for their recommendation and indorsement; your committee recommends indorsement. With reference to the salaries of the officers of the Council, your committee recommends that Secretary O'Connell and his assistant, Brother Shelley, be granted an increase of \$25 per week, and that Sergeant-at-Arms Kelly's salary be increased to \$25 per month; your committee further recommends that a survey be made of unions who are not sending in the required number of delegates, and report the result of said survey to the Council and if the income by this means does not bring in the required finances then the executive committee will bring in a further report and recommendation on this subject. Your committee discussed the matter of the election for the ensuing year and recommends that the election be held on the *evening of the 30th of January (Friday evening)*; polls will be open between the hours of 7:15 and 9 o'clock, in accordance with the Constitution; and further recommends that if a blackout takes place between the hours of 7 and 9 the officers be empowered to declare the election null and void and set another time for the holding of same; motion, that the recommendation of the executive committee be concurred in; recommendation adopted. The report and recommendations of the committee as a whole were adopted.

The following communication was received from William McCabe, president, Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders: "At a joint meeting of A.F.L., C.I.O., Railroad Brotherhoods and San Francisco independent unions held on

Friday, January 2, 1942, it was recommended and unanimously adopted that a joint meeting of regular delegates representing all of these organizations be held on Saturday, January 10, 1942, at 3 p. m. In accordance with this action and on behalf of the A.F.L. representatives present, we request that the San Francisco Labor Council call this meeting to be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at the time mentioned, and that invitations be extended to all of the above-named organizations." Motion made that the three Councils and their regular delegates hold a joint meeting in this hall on Saturday, January 10, 1942, at 3 p. m.; amendment that the officers be authorized to transfer the joint meeting to the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, and if that is not available to a suitable place as quickly as possible; motion and amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Reported that their organization had contributed \$1000 to the American Red Cross. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders—Will continue strike on hotels until employers conform to program set up by President Roosevelt and War Labor Board. Retail Department Store Employees—Are still on strike at Emporium, Penney's and Sears, Roebuck; thanked all who are contributing to their strike.

Receipts, \$583.92; expenses, \$2,127.02.

NOTICE!

There will be a **JOINT SPECIAL MEETING** of the accredited delegates from each of the following councils in the auditorium of the Building and Construction Trades Council, 200 Guerrero street, on Saturday, January 10, 1942, at 3 p. m.: Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, Railroad Brotherhoods Council, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Francisco independent unions, San Francisco Labor Council.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Consider Daylight Saving

Establishment of a new time system that would put all states East of the Mississippi river in the Eastern Standard Time zone is proposed by Representative McLean of New Jersey as Congress prepared to consider President Roosevelt's request for national daylight saving time.

The President last summer requested authority to establish daylight saving time in such areas of the nation as he deemed necessary in order to conserve power. The House interstate commerce committee held hearings on the request, but no action was taken. Last week Mr. Roosevelt renewed it.

Chairman Clarence F. Lea of California said the committee would consider the matter this week. The committee is opposed to a blanket grant of authority to the President to prescribe daylight saving time wherever he deems it necessary, but favors its establishment by legislative edict.

Representative McLean's plan would include in the eastern time zone all states east of the Mississippi; in the central zone all states between the Mississippi and a line formed by the western boundaries of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; and in a western time zone all states from that line to the Pacific.

MUSICIANS' BOND PURCHASES

The American Federation of Musicians (A.F.L.) announced last Sunday the Federation and its affiliated locals had purchased nearly \$700,000 worth of defense savings bonds in the last two months.

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Condemn Anti-Labor Laws As "Dire Threat" to Unity

Declaring that "defeat of Japan and her Axis partners will require that complete unity of our people which today is a reality," 352 prominent Americans have signed an open letter to the President and the Congress of the United States opposing pending anti-labor legislation as "a dire threat to this essential unity," it was announced by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Praise Conference Pact

The signers indorsed the calling by the President of the labor-industry conference which reached an agreement banning strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war and submitting all labor disputes to settlement by peaceful means.

In releasing the list of signers, George Marshall, vice-chairman of the Federation, pointed out that despite the labor-industry agreement a bloc of anti-labor Senators have renewed their campaign for enactment of repressive legislation.

"The agreement reached by the conference is an important contribution to national unity," Marshall said. "The continued insistence upon passage of repressive legislation imperils that unity." The open letter states in part:

Workers' Right Endangered

"... America needs as never before the quick, willing, wholehearted co-operation of its workers. ...

"We cannot forget that one of the first steps in the coming of German and Italian fascism was the passage of anti-labor legislation similar to that now being considered in the Congress of the United States.

"All of these proposals remove, in varying degree, labor's freedom to arrive voluntarily at agreements covering employer-employee relations. There is not one of these anti-strike bills which does not take away some of the hard earned rights of American working men and women."

New York's Foundry Code

A new foundry code for the protection of workers from dreaded silicosis and other dust diseases by the control of dusts, gases and fumes in foundries has been adopted by the board of standards and appeals of the New York State Labor Department. The code will take effect throughout the State February 1.

Studies made of New York foundries indicate that the foundry industry has a definite silicosis hazard as shown by the high percentage of free silica in foundry dust and the relatively high degree of dustiness in foundry processes.

In addition to the measures required for the control of harmful dusts and gases, the new code contains provisions for the elimination of harmful drafts, the cleaning of floors, the maintenance of aisles and gangways and the safe operation of furnaces. Specific measures are required to be taken for the protection of the eyes of employees who may be exposed to injury by dust, flying chips, molten metal or radiation, as well as provisions for the prevention of accidents in general to which workers in the foundry industry are constantly exposed.

BELT RAILROAD NEEDS MACHINISTS

The State Personnel Board announces a need for locomotive machinists to overhaul the locomotives, pile drivers, and dredger engines necessary for the upkeep of the State Belt Railroad in San Francisco. To fill these jobs a civil service examination has been scheduled for January 31. The job pays the prevailing salary rate. The Board will also hold examinations for custodians in the state-owned parks, on January 29, applications for which must be on file by January 15. Starting salary for the latter position is \$120 per month. Further information about the examinations can be obtained by writing to the Personnel Board in Sacramento or inquiring at the San Francisco office of the Board in the State Building, Civic Center.

DANIEL HOAN'S WIFE DEAD

Mrs. Agnes B. Hoan, wife of Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, 1916 to 1940, died on December 28 at the age of 57. The couple were married in 1909, the year before Hoan was elected city attorney, to begin a thirty-year period as a city official of Milwaukee. He served six years as city attorney and twenty-four years as mayor. Also surviving are a son and a daughter. For the past eighteen months Mr. Hoan has been U. S. deputy director of civilian defense in Washington.

BUS DRIVERS TO ARBITRATE

The strike of bus drivers of the Tri-State Bus Company, with lines in nine states, will be arbitrated and traffic has been resumed. The drivers, members of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (A.F.L.) asked for an increase of a quarter of a cent a mile. The request was refused and the drivers quit work on December 4. The Tri-State operates in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois.

Upholsterers' Election

Approximately 180 members participated in the election held by Upholsterers' Union No. 28, held last Saturday, when the following were named for the ensuing term: President, Al Wade; vice-president, M. L. Harris; financial secretary, Lucy Halstead; recording secretary, Joseph Gustaveson; treasurer, John Silva; business agent, J. P. Ritchie; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, M. L. Harris and J. P. Ritchie.

Seek Court Decisions on Unemployment Insurance

An appeal by thirty-four San Francisco steamship, stevedore and terminal companies was filed this week in the State District Appellate Court, affecting claims of 4500 longshoremen and dock workers for "unemployment insurance" growing out of the dock checkers' strike of November, 1939.

The appeal contested the State Employment Commission's ruling granting 125 checkers insurance payments.

The waterfront firms contended the checkers favored in the ruling were not actually employed when the strike was called. The employers protested that a similar ruling would affect 4300 longshoremen not actually employed when the strike occurred but who later refused to pass picket lines.

The State Employment Commission split three to two on the checkers' decision. Favoring it were John Chambers, John Horn and J. L. Matthews. Opposed were Dr. Henry F. Grady (chairman) and Ansley Salz.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

Senator Would Tax Hoard In Corporate Treasuries

Laid away in the strong boxes of corporations are surplus and undivided profits estimated at close to \$60,000,000,000, or almost as much as Uncle Sam has appropriated for defense and war. Included is about \$25,000,000,000 of government tax-exempt bonds.

When this gigantic hoard is distributed, one-third of it will go to about 20,000 persons, who get the same percentage of all corporate dividends paid.

The only way the Government can reach this idle money is through a tax on undistributed profits, such as was enacted early in the depression and repealed a year later.

When tax legislation is presented to Congress this year, Senator Norris of Nebraska will demand that the discarded tax be restored.

"In my opinion," Norris declared recently, "a tax on undivided profits is the fairest that can be levied. It should never have been repealed. It would not affect efficiency in production, nor the profits corporations will make during and after the war.

"The fact that the corporations have been able to lay aside such staggering sums is evidence that they have made unjust exactions on the people.

"Why should we hesitate in going after money which corporations do not need and which serves no useful social purpose? A tax on these hidden profits would be the fiscal counterpart of the conscription of men—to fight or work. The most decent thing we can do is to put money on a parity with human beings."

Norris pointed out that the undistributed profits device is made to order for wealthy investors who desire to escape paying their fair share of the war cost. By keeping the money in corporate treasuries, the Nebraskan pointed out, it escapes the higher income surtaxes that rich men are compelled to pay on their individual incomes, but it will be available for them after the war, when their less fortunate fellow citizens may be facing a depression.

N. Y. BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS

Negotiations have been started at the office of the State Mediation Board for a new working agreement involving 7500 A.F.L. building service workers employed in 400 New York City midtown buildings. The unions ask wage increases and a shorter working week. The present contract expires February 3. The negotiations are being held before the board because a clause in the agreement provides that if private negotiations were not completed by December 15 the discussions should be resumed before the board. Negotiations had been started November 26 under the old pact.

Boss (at ball game): "So this is your uncle's funeral, George?" Office Boy: "Looks like it, sir. He's the umpire."

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★ SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK ★

La Follette Files Minority Report on "Economy" Plan

Full impact of proposed cuts in non-defense governmental spending during the coming fiscal year falls almost entirely on "the very lowest income groups among our population," Senator La Follette of Wisconsin charged in a minority report taking sharp issue with recommendations of the joint economy committee.

If proposals made by the majority of the committee were enacted, Senator La Follette declared, social programs "vital to the successful conduct of total war" would be eliminated or crippled. Not only would national morale suffer, he said, but national health, strength and much needed skills as well.

Byrd Heads Committee

The Joint Economy Committee, composed of members of Congress and executive department officials, recommended that \$1,716,965,061 be cut from the government's non-defense outlays. The committee is headed by Senator Byrd of Virginia, a loud shouter for government "economy" in non-defense activities.

Senator La Follette asserted that committee suggestions for the abolition of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration and the Farm Security Administration were "hasty and unwarranted" and would "knock some of the major props of federal support out from under our social structure in the lower income levels." The recommendations were built largely upon "scattered testimony" taken to a great extent from "secondary sources," he added.

Similar complaint was registered against the proposal for reducing the Works Project Administration expenditures by about \$400,000,000, or almost one-half of this year's quota, and the recommendations for saving \$100,000,000 on the food stamp plan and other features of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

"Major Abuses Overlooked"

This latter saving, La Follette said, would aggregate a situation in which malnutrition in America was already "shocking and inexcusable."

"The various recommendations," Senator La Follette wrote, "make a 'whipping boy' of minor abuses and deficiencies in established federal social programs which have proved their worth and need while absolving or overlooking the major abuses and costly maladministration and much larger sums involved in the defense and war expenditures."

Charging that the proposed cuts would come at a time when "national unity" requires maintenance of high morale among "the unfortunate one-third of our population which has just cause for dissatisfaction with an economic and social system that has treated them shabbily," La Follette said it was estimated that 71 per cent of the value of military contracts had been placed in twelve States. He said this threatened many communities with more distress than ever before.

Exceed Bureau Suggestions

Eliminations and reductions proposed by the committee's majority, La Follette declared, went far beyond suggestions made by the Bureau of the Budget "even under the most severe curtailment program to which consideration was given" when the bureau made up "sample" budgets calling for over-all cuts ranging from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.

To follow the majority's recommendation, he held, would be "to wreck" machinery that would have to be rebuilt later "from the ground up" to meet post-war social and economic problems. This, he said, would prove more costly than any immediate saving.

QUICK BUDGET BALANCING

Hubby and friend wife were going over the family budget. Frequently he ran across an item, "H. O. K., \$3;" another, "H. O. K., \$7." "My dear," he said, "what is this H. O. K.?" "Heaven Only Knows," she replied.

LAUD BOOKBINDERS' OFFICIAL

In recognition of his contribution to the progress of organized labor, the friends of John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, recently held a testimonial banquet in his honor at the Palmer House, Chicago. Haggerty was warmly praised for his successful efforts over a quarter of a century to advance the objectives of organized labor in the printing trades industry.

BAND MUSIC BOOSTS BONDS

Bonds and bands go hand in hand at the glass "Defense House" in Los Angeles' Pershing Square. Thousands of stamps and savings bonds are sold each week in rapid tempo to the stirring melodies of the Los Angeles County Band. Each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, the band presents a concert from noon until 3 o'clock. Most frequently requested song is Irving Berlin's timely "Any Bonds Today?". The war is said to be bringing back a spirit of "the march," inspiring every American to fall in line behind Uncle Sam in his determination to fight for freedom.

I.L.G.W. Millions for Defense

The 300,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will buy \$25,000,000 in defense bonds in the six months beginning January 1, David Dubinsky, union president, has announced.

Purchase of the bonds was authorized unanimously by a meeting of the union's general executive board. Dubinsky said that the purchase of the bonds would constitute the largest single loan to the federal government by an organization of individuals in the history of America.

The executive board pledged that every union member will in the next six months contribute at least two weeks' wages toward the purchase of the bonds. The average wage of the union members is between \$31 and \$32 a week, which would make the average contribution at least \$60. This would raise more than \$18,000,000 and would be sufficient to pay for bonds that in ten years will mature with a value of \$25,000,000.

Steelman Recites Record Of Conciliation Service

How the U. S. Conciliation Service has aided the nation's defense plans through settlement of numerous labor disputes was described by Dr. John R. Steelman, director of conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, in a recent radio broadcast. Describing the service's record, the speaker said, in part:

"From June, 1940, when our national defense effort got under way, through November of the year just closing, the Conciliation Service has handled 9028 labor situations involving more than five and one-half million workers.

"Of this number, 395 were referred to other agencies during negotiations—105 to the National Defense Mediation Board, 246 to the National Labor Relations Board as coming more properly within the law-enforcement jurisdiction of that body, and 44 to other federal, state, and non-governmental agencies.

"That leaves more than 8500 situations which were handled to conclusion by the Conciliation Service itself.

"Of this number, while a large percentage constituted potential hindrances to production, the vast majority never at any time involved a stoppage of operations.

"I remind you we have no powers of compulsion. It is natural, therefore, in a small percentage of cases the conciliator is unable to effect a settlement. For example, during the handling of some 4000 labor matters since last June, there were 182 important cases affecting defense—some strikes, others threatened strikes—which the conciliators were unable to adjust in the field. In 100 of these cases the parties were asked to come to Washington to attend special conciliation conferences in the Department of Labor. Of these 100 cases, 23 were later referred to the National Defense Mediation Board and 77 were brought to a conclusion through conciliation."

The Rock Island Railroad bridge at Davenport, Iowa, opened in 1855, was the first to span the Mississippi river.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
Bruce, E. L., Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Avenue.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Emporium, The, 835 Market.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., 867 Market.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.